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**The Anti-Women Voting Record of
The U.S. House of Representatives
112th Congress**

Prepared for:

**Rep. Henry A. Waxman
Ranking Member**

**Rep. Frank Pallone, Jr.
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on
Health**

**Rep. Anna G. Eshoo
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on
Communications and
Technology**

**Rep. Diana DeGette
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on
Oversight and
Investigations**

Rep. Lois Capps

Rep. Jan Schakowsky

Rep. Tammy Baldwin

Rep. Doris O. Matsui

Del. Donna Christensen

Rep. Kathy Castor

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Executive Summary

The House of Representatives has voted repeatedly for an extreme anti-women agenda in the 112th Congress. Since January 2011, the Republican-controlled House has voted 55 times to undermine women's health, roll back women's rights, and defund programs and institutions that provide health care and support for women.

House Republicans have voted to strip women of access to preventive health care and contraception, to eliminate federal support for reproductive and maternal care services, to cut funds for important nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, and families, and to allow insurers to discriminate against women and charge them more than men for health insurance policies. They have voted against passing, improving, and funding important programs like the Violence Against Women Act and the Paycheck Fairness Act. They have voted to end the basic guarantees that the Medicare and Medicaid programs provide to low-income women or women who are seniors. They have voted to increase the exposure of pregnant women and women of childbearing age to dangerous toxic chemicals. And they have voted numerous times to restrict women's access to legal abortions.

The House of Representatives averaged one anti-women vote for every week that the House has been in session since Republicans took control in January 2011. Almost 5% of all House legislative floor votes since the beginning of 2011 have been anti-women votes. During these roll calls, 95% of Republican members voted for the position that was harmful to women, while 90% of Democratic members voted for the pro-women position.

This analysis, prepared at the request of Energy and Commerce Committee Ranking Member Henry A. Waxman, Subcommittee on Health Ranking Member Frank Pallone, Jr., Subcommittee on Communications and Technology Ranking Member Anna G. Eshoo, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations Ranking Member Diana DeGette, and Committee members Lois Capps, Jan Schakowsky, Tammy Baldwin, Doris O. Matsui, Donna Christensen, and Kathy Castor, provides a summary of the 55 times that House Republicans have voted against women in 2011 and 2012. Among these votes are:

- **Seventeen votes to allow health insurance companies to discriminate against women** by charging women higher premiums than men or denying women coverage based on "pre-existing conditions" like being pregnant.
- **Eleven votes that cut women's access to preventive care**, including votes to repeal Affordable Care Act provisions that provide free preventive care for women and votes to eliminate the Prevention and Public Health Fund, which is used to support breastfeeding and immunizations and is budgeted to pay for breast and cervical cancer screenings for hundreds of thousands of women in 2013 and beyond.

- **Ten votes to restrict or roll back abortion rights or access to legal abortion,** including votes to ban the use of federal funds to train medical students in the provision of abortions, votes to allow hospitals to deny emergency abortions to women's whose lives are in jeopardy, and votes to prohibit the District of Columbia from using local funds to pay for abortions.
- **Seven votes to cut funding for key nutrition programs for women,** including votes for significant cuts in the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) that provides nutrition, food counseling, and support for more than nine million low-income pregnant women, new mothers, and infants each month.
- **Six votes against protections for women from violence and discrimination,** including votes against protecting the confidentiality of domestic violence victims, votes to oppose additional funding for grants under the Violence Against Women Act, and votes to place new restrictions on the citizenship rights of legal, foreign-born women who are victims of domestic violence.
- **Three votes to block access to reproductive and maternal care services,** including votes for a budget that prohibits funding of Planned Parenthood and eliminates funding for the Title X Family Planning Program, which provides family planning services for millions of low-income women every year.
- **Three votes to undermine Medicare and Medicaid programs,** including votes to end the basic Medicare guarantee and votes to turn Medicaid into a block grant, slash \$800 billion in existing federal support for state Medicaid programs, and repeal \$640 billion of new Medicaid funding from the Affordable Care Act over the next ten years.
- **Fourteen votes to weaken environmental laws that protect pregnant women,** including votes to block EPA regulations that would protect pregnant women and women of childbearing age from exposure to mercury, a potent neurotoxin that poses particular risks to the brain and nervous system of unborn children.

The remainder of this report provides a more detailed summary of the anti-women votes passed by the Republican-controlled House of Representatives.

Votes Allowing Health Insurance Companies to Discriminate Against Women

The House has voted 17 times to repeal or weaken the provisions in the Affordable Care Act that prevent health insurers from discriminating against women.

Women are often charged significantly higher premiums than men for their health insurance and are denied coverage for “pre-existing conditions” like pregnancy, having had a Caesarian section, or even being victims of domestic violence. The same health insurance policy can cost women as much as 85% more than a man. A policy that costs a 25-year-old man \$1,700 per year can cost a 25-year-old woman more than \$3,100.¹

The Affordable Care Act, which was signed into law by President Obama in March 2010, ends this practice: starting in 2014, it bans discrimination by insurance companies on the basis of gender and prohibits insurers from denying women coverage or charging women more for their coverage because of their reproductive choices, because they have been the victim of domestic violence, or because of a pre-existing condition.²

Six times, House Republicans have voted to repeal this law and eliminate its landmark protections for women.³

House Republicans have also voted nine times to defund implementation of the health care law, effectively eliminating the new prohibitions on health insurance discrimination against women. They have voted to prohibit any funds from being spent on implementing the law,⁴ to stop the use of funds to pay the salaries of federal employees who implement the law,⁵ to defund efforts to defend the Affordable Care Act in Court,⁶ to

¹ See National Women’s Law Center, *Turning to Fairness: Insurance Discrimination Against Women Today and the Affordable Care Act* (Mar. 2012).

² Pub. L. No. 111-148, §1201. These provisions go into effect in January 2014.

³ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R. 2 (Jan. 19, 2011) (Roll Call No. 14); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R. 1 (Feb. 19, 2011) (Roll Call No. 147); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.Con.Res.34, (Apr. 15, 2011) (Roll Call No. 277); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.Con.Res.112, (Mar. 29, 2012) (Roll Call No. 151); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R. 6079, (July 11, 2012) (Roll Call No. 460); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.AMDT.1004, Van Hollen Substitute Amendment (Mar. 29, 2012) (Roll Call No. 150).

⁴ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.AMDT.102, Rehberg Amendment No. 575 to H.R. 1 (Feb. 18, 2011) (Roll Call No. 97); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.AMDT.104, King Amendment No. 267 to H.R. 1 (Feb. 18, 2011) (Roll Call No. 98); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.Con.Res.35 (Apr. 14, 2011) (Roll Call No. 270).

⁵ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.AMDT.105, King Amendment No. 268 to H.R. 1 (Feb. 18, 2011) (Roll Call No. 99).

eliminate funding for states health benefit exchanges that share responsibility for implementing the law,⁷ and to defund establishment of the Act's "essential benefits" provisions such as maternity and newborn care.⁸

House Republicans have even voted overwhelmingly against an amendment to require insurers to disclose practices that discriminate against women with pre-existing conditions.⁹

Votes Cutting Women's Access to Preventive Care

The House has voted 11 times to reduce women's access to preventive health care services such as contraception, mammograms, and bone-mass screenings.

The Affordable Care Act guarantees women in new private insurance plans free access to 22 preventive services.¹⁰ Forty-seven million women will benefit from free access to these preventive services, which include well-woman visits; domestic and interpersonal violence screening and counseling; FDA-approved contraceptive methods and contraceptive counseling; and breastfeeding support, supplies, and counseling.¹¹

The Affordable Care Act also eliminates cost-sharing requirements for recommended preventive services in the Medicare program. As a result of this provision, women – who account for over half of all Medicare beneficiaries – will be able to obtain mammograms, diabetes screening, bone mass measurement for women at risk for osteoporosis, and other

⁶ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.AMDT.107, Blackburn Amendment to H.R. 5326 (May 9, 2012) (Roll Call No. 228).

⁷ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.AMDT.138, Gardner Amendment No. 79 to H.R. 1 (Feb. 18, 2011) (Roll Call No. 121); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.AMDT.161, Burgess Amendment No. 200 to H.R. 1 (Feb. 19, 2011) (Roll Call No. 138); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R. 1213 (May 3, 2011) (Roll Call No. 285).

⁸ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.AMDT.165, Pitts Amendment No. 430 to H.R. 1 (Feb. 19, 2011) (Roll Call No. 141).

⁹ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Motion to Recommit H.R.1213 (May 3, 2011) (Roll Call No. 284)

¹⁰ Department of Health and Human Services, Preventive Services Covered Under the Affordable Care Act (online at <http://www.healthcare.gov/news/factsheets/2010/07/preventive-services-list.html#CoveredPreventiveServicesforWomenIncludingPregnantWomen>) (accessed Aug. 31, 2012).

¹¹ Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *ASPE Research Brief: 47 Million Women Will Have Guaranteed Access to Women's Preventive Services With Zero Cost-Sharing Under the Affordable Care Act* (July 31, 2012) (online at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/health/reports/2012/womensPreventiveServicesACA/ib.pdf>).

critical services with no out-of-pocket costs.¹² In 2011, nearly 25 million women took advantage of this benefit¹³; so far in 2012, approximately 10 million women have received free preventive services.¹⁴

The House, however, has voted eight times to repeal these preventive care provisions in the Affordable Care Act.¹⁵

The Affordable Care Act established a new, dedicated funding stream to invest in prevention and wellness activities: the Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF). According to the National Women’s Law Center, “Prevention and Public Health Trust Fund is already working to improve women’s health and the health of their families” by ensuring adequate funding for key preventive health initiatives that benefit women.¹⁶ To date, the PPHF has funded immunizations for uninsured and under-insured women and programs to promote the initiation of breastfeeding by new mothers in hospitals.¹⁷ It has also invested in community prevention programs targeting risk factors for heart disease, the number one killer of women in the United States.¹⁸ The President’s FY 2013 budget proposes to use the

¹² Department of Health and Human Services, Medicare Preventive Services (online at www.healthcare.gov/law/features/65-older/medicare-preventive-services/index.html) (accessed Aug. 31, 2012).

¹³ Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *ASPE Research Brief: The Affordable Care Act and Women* (Mar. 20, 2012) (online at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/health/reports/2012/ACA&Women/rb.pdf>).

¹⁴ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Utilization of Preventive Services by State – First Seven Months of 2012 (online at www.cms.gov/apps/files/preventive-data-chart-first-seven-months-2012.pdf) (accessed Aug. 31, 2012).

¹⁵ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 1 (Feb. 19, 2011) (Roll Call No. 147); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 2 (Jan. 19, 2011) (Roll Call No. 14); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H. Con. Res. 112 (Mar. 29, 2012) (Roll Call No. 151); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 5326 (May 10, 2012) (Roll Call No. 249); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 5652 (May 10, 2012) (Roll Call No. 247); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H. Con. Res. 34 (Apr. 15, 2011) (Roll Call No. 277); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 6079 (July 11, 2012) (Roll Call No. 460); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 4078 (July 26, 2012) (Roll Call No. 536).

¹⁶ Karen Davenport, National Women’s Law Center, *More than Mammograms: Prevention Fund Focuses on Critical Conditions*, (May 1, 2012) (online at www.nwlc.org/our-blog/more-mammograms-prevention-fund-focuses-critical-conditions) (accessed Aug. 31, 2012).

¹⁷ Department of Health and Human Services, *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees (Fiscal Year 2013)* (online at http://www.cdc.gov/fmo/topic/Budget%20Information/appropriations_budget_form_pdf/FY2013_CDC_CJ_Final.pdf).

¹⁸ *Ibid*; MedlinePlus, Heart Disease in Women (online at www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/heartdiseaseinwomen.html) (accessed Aug. 31, 2012).

PPHF to support 326,000 breast cancer screenings and 284,000 cervical cancer screenings for low-income, high-risk women.¹⁹

This prevention fund has also been a target of the Republican-controlled House. House Republicans have voted multiple times to eliminate the PPHF as part of their effort to repeal or defund the entire Affordable Care Act. In addition, House Republicans voted overwhelmingly in favor of two separate bills that targeted the PPHF for elimination.²⁰ They even rejected an amendment to ensure that their repeal of the PPHF would not undermine private health insurance preventive service benefits for women, including contraception, mammograms, and cervical cancer screenings.²¹

Votes Rolling Back Abortion Rights or Restricting Access to Abortion Services

The House has voted ten times to undermine women's fundamental abortion rights or limit access to abortion services. Twice more, a majority of the House voted to weaken constitutionally protected abortion rights in cases where the rules required a two-thirds vote of the House to pass the legislation.

In 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled a woman's decision to seek an abortion is a constitutionally protected right.²² The Court further found that states cannot ban abortions prior to fetal viability.²³ Fetal viability occurs approximately 24 weeks after conception.²⁴

Coverage for abortion services received careful and extensive scrutiny in the Affordable Care Act. The law continues long-standing federal policy of prohibiting federal funding for abortions except in the case of rape, incest, or to save the life of the mother. It also affirmed existing state and federal law pertaining to conscience protections for health providers, employers, and employees. The House, however, has voted twice to overturn the careful balance struck in the Affordable Care Act. House Republicans voted to prohibit private insurance companies from offering abortion coverage as part of any health plan that insures small businesses or individual beneficiaries that receive federal subsidies to pay for coverage, even if the businesses or women pay separately for the abortion coverage. They

¹⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2012). Unpublished data.

²⁰ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 1213 (May 3, 2011) (Roll Call No. 285); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 4628 (Apr. 27, 2012) (Roll Call No. 195).

²¹ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Motion to Recommit H.R. 4628 (Apr. 27, 2012) (Roll Call No. 194).

²² *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973).

²³ In *Roe v. Wade*, the Court held that even after viability, a State abortion ban must include an exemption for the life or health of the woman.

²⁴ Erik Eckholm, *Lawsuit Tries to Block New Arizona Abortion Law*, The New York Times (July 12, 2012) (online at www.nytimes.com/2012/07/13/us/arizona-abortion-law-is-challenged.html).

also voted to overturn requirements that hospitals provide emergency abortions to women whose lives are in danger or immediately transfer them to hospitals that will.²⁵

In another vote, House Republicans rejected an amendment to ensure the privacy of the medical records of women seeking to terminate a pregnancy that resulted from rape or incest.²⁶

Nationwide, states retain the ability to use local funds to pay for abortion services. But the House voted twice to ban the District of Columbia from using local funds to pay for abortions.²⁷

House Republicans also voted to adopt an amendment that restricts the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) ability to protect the health of women using an FDA-approved medical abortion drug, mifepristone (RU-486). This provision prevents the agency from monitoring and ensuring the safety of this drug.²⁸

House Republicans have even taken unprecedented steps to prevent doctors and other medical professionals from being trained to provide a legal health service. House Republicans twice voted in favor of prohibiting funding for medical residency training – including obstetrics and gynecology and family practice training – that teaches physicians to perform abortions in a safe fashion.²⁹

In addition, the vast majority of House Republicans voted twice to weaken constitutionally protected abortion rights. First, they voted to outlaw abortions in the District of Columbia after 20 weeks, with no exception to protect a woman's health.³⁰ Then they voted to require doctors to determine a women's motivation for terminating a pregnancy by making it a crime to perform an abortion where the suspected motivation is

²⁵ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 3 (May 4, 2011) (Roll Call No. 292); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 358 (Oct. 13, 2011) (Roll Call No. 789).

²⁶ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Motion to Recommit H.R. 3 (May 4, 2011) (Roll Call No. 291).

²⁷ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R. 1 (Feb. 19, 2011) (Roll Call No. 147) and U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R. 1473 (Apr. 14, 2011) (Roll Call No. 268).

²⁸ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.AMDT.463, King Amendment No. A045 to H.R. 2112 (June 16, 2011) (Roll Call No. 445).

²⁹ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.AMDT.298, Foxx Amendment to H.R. 1216 (May 25, 2011) (Roll Call No. 338); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 1216 (May 25, 2011) (Roll Call No. 340).

³⁰ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 3541 (May 31, 2012) (Roll Call No. 299).

sex-selection.³¹ In both cases, the bills received a majority of the votes cast, but were considered not to have been passed by the House because they were considered under rules that required a 2/3 votes for passage.

Votes Cutting Key Nutrition Programs for Women

The House has voted seven times to make deep cuts to programs that provide nutrition assistance to women and children, supporting cuts that could immediately remove food assistance for millions of women and their families.³² According to the National Women's Law Center, these votes "put millions of pregnant women and infants at risk."³³

Nearly one in every five Americans – over 50 million people – struggles to afford food.³⁴ Two programs – the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) – combat this problem, providing nutrition assistance to millions of American women and their families. Women make up nearly two-thirds of adult SNAP beneficiaries.³⁵ More than nine million women and young children, including over half of all infants born in the United States, rely on WIC for nutritious food and support services.³⁶

Republicans have voted three times to slash funding for both of these programs by supporting the budget drafted by Rep. Paul Ryan (R-WI).³⁷ House Republicans have also passed two additional bills that would significantly reduce SNAP eligibility and subject the

³¹ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 3803 (July 31, 2012) (Roll Call No. 539).

³² *Ryan Budget Would Slash SNAP Funding by \$134 Billion Over Ten Years*, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Apr. 18, 2012) and *Deficit-Reduction Package That Lacks Significant Revenues Would Shift Very Substantial Costs to States and Localities*, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Aug. 8, 2012).

³³ National Women's Law Center, *House Republican Spending Cuts in H.R. 1 Devastating To Women, Families and the Economy* (Mar. 30, 2011) (online at <http://www.nwlc.org/resource/house-republican-spending-cuts-hr-1-devastating-women-families-and-economy>).

³⁴ *One in Four Mississippi Residents Struggle to Afford Food*, Gallup (Aug. 21, 2012).

³⁵ United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Households: Fiscal Year 2010*, (Sep. 2011) and US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service *WIC At a Glance* (Aug. 2011).

³⁶ US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Nutrition Program Facts: WIC (Aug. 2011); US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service *WIC At a Glance* (Aug. 2011).

³⁷ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.Con.Res.34 (Apr. 15, 2011) (Roll Call No. 277); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.Con.Res.112, (Mar. 29, 2012) (Roll Call No. 151); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.AMDT.1004, Van Hollen Substitute Amendment (Mar. 29, 2012) (Roll Call No. 150).

program to harsh automatic cuts.³⁸ And the Republican House has voted to pass two appropriations bills that substantially cut funding for the WIC program.³⁹

The Republican budget would make the deepest cuts to the SNAP program in its history, slashing over \$130 billion from the program over the next ten years, a cut of more than 17%.⁴⁰ Cuts of this magnitude could cause more than eight million people – including two million women and four million children – to lose their food assistance.⁴¹ The Ryan budget would also result in significant cuts to the WIC program because of its large cuts to domestic discretionary spending, which is the part of the federal budget that funds WIC. While the budget does not provide details on where the specific cuts would come from, the overall cut in discretionary spending is 22%.⁴² Cuts of this magnitude would cause WIC to reduce benefits for all over 9 million participants or revoke support entirely for some 400,000 infants, 900,000 children, and 400,000 women in the program.⁴³

Votes against Protections for Women from Violence and Discrimination

On six different occasions, the House has voted to weaken legislation that protects women from violence or discrimination or have voted against providing federal agencies that implement these laws with appropriate funding.

In May 2012, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was considered on the House floor. This legislation, originally passed in 1994, was written to “improve services and provisions for victims, and revise the manner in which the criminal justice system responds to domestic violence,” including “intimate partner violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.”⁴⁴ The legislation has been amended in bipartisan fashion in 2000 and 2005, and the Senate passed a bipartisan version of the legislation in early 2012. The Senate legislation provided new and additional protections to Native American, gay, lesbian, transgender, and immigrant women.

³⁸ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R.2560 (July 19, 2011)(Roll Call No. 606) and U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R. 5662 (May 10, 2012) (Roll Call No. 247)

³⁹ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R. 1 (Feb. 19, 2011) (Roll Call No. 147) and U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R. 1473 (Apr. 14, 2011)(Roll Call No.268).

⁴⁰ *Ryan Budget Would Slash SNAP Funding by \$134 Billion Over Ten Years*, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Apr. 18, 2012).

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Deficit-Reduction Package That Lacks Significant Revenues Would Shift Very Substantial Costs to States and Localities* (Aug. 8, 2012).

⁴³ Calculations based on Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Deficit-Reduction Package That Lacks Significant Revenues Would Shift Very Substantial Costs to States and Localities* (Aug. 8, 2012).

⁴⁴ Congressional Research Service, *The Violence Against Women Act: Overview, Legislation, and Federal Funding* (June 7, 2012).

The VAWA legislation passed by the House excluded these bipartisan provisions, and it placed new restrictions on legal, foreign-born women who are victims of domestic violence.⁴⁵ Under VAWA, abused noncitizen spouses have the opportunity to “self-petition” for themselves and their abused children for lawful permanent resident status, a first step on the road to citizenship.⁴⁶ This ensures that an abused spouse does not face the choice of staying with an abuser or being forced to leave the country. The VAWA changes that passed the House made this petitioning process harder by allowing evidence from the abusive spouse to be used against the victim.

The House-passed bill also jeopardized the confidentiality of victims of domestic abuse. Under current law, the petition process is carefully designed to make sure that the victim retains confidentiality and that an abuser does not find out that his or her victim has filed a petition. The Republican legislation put this confidentiality at risk, and House Republicans overwhelmingly voted against a Democratic amendment to preserve full confidentiality.⁴⁷ They also voted against an amendment that would have increased funding for grants under the Violence Against Women Act by \$20 million.⁴⁸

The Violence Against Women Act was not the only women’s rights legislation targeted by House Republicans. They voted against allowing the Paycheck Fairness Act, which addresses the pay disparity between men and women, to be considered by the House.⁴⁹ And they rejected amendments that would have increased funding for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission⁵⁰ and that would have required the Department of Defense to conduct outreach to women-owned businesses as part of the procurement process.⁵¹

⁴⁵ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 4970 (May 16, 2012) (Roll Call No. 258).

⁴⁶ CRS, *Immigration Provisions of the Violence Against Women Act* (Aug. 28, 2012).

⁴⁷ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Motion to Recommit H.R. 4970, Moore (WI) (May 16, 2012) (Roll Call No. 257).

⁴⁸ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Motion to Recommit H.R. 5326, Nadler Amendment to H.R. 5326 (May 10, 2012) (Roll Call No. 248).

⁴⁹ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Ordering the Previous Question Providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 5743) Intelligence Authorization Act for FY 2013; (H.R. 5854) Military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs Appropriation; (H.R. 5855) Department of Homeland Security Appropriation; and (H.R. 5325) Energy and Water Development Appropriation (May 31, 2012) (Roll Call No. 297).

⁵⁰ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Johnson (GA) Amendment No. 1057 to H.R. 5326 (May 9, 2012) (Roll Call No. 216).

⁵¹ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Jackson-Lee Amendment No. 314 to H.R. 1540 (May 25, 2011) (Roll Call No. 351).

Votes to Block Access to Reproductive and Maternal Care Services

The House has voted three times to reduce support for reproductive and maternal care services and to eliminate federal funding for Planned Parenthood.

The Title X Family Planning Program, enacted in 1970, provides comprehensive family planning and related reproductive and preventive services to over five million low-income women and men in every state and U.S. territory.⁵² According to the Institute of Medicine (IOM) and other experts, Title X provides critical care that improves health outcomes for women, with over half of the users of Title X services relying on family planning clinics for their usual source of care.⁵³ The IOM found that Title X “provides these critical services to those who have the most difficulty obtaining them” and “is a valuable program that successfully serves its target audience.”⁵⁴

Despite this record of success, House Republicans voted to defund Title X in H.R. 1, which passed the House with the support of all but one Republican member.⁵⁵

Planned Parenthood has been a special target of House Republicans. The organization’s 88 affiliates operate over 840 health centers across the country.⁵⁶ Planned Parenthood centers provide care for over three million patients annually.⁵⁷ Reproductive health services – such as contraception, pregnancy testing, and prenatal services – account for the vast majority (over 80%) of patient care offered by Planned Parenthood centers.⁵⁸ Abortion services account for only 3% of services offered.⁵⁹

⁵² Department of Health and Human Services, *Health Resources and Services Administration: Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees (Fiscal Year 2013)* (online at <http://www.hrsa.gov/about/budget/budgetjustification2013.pdf>). Current law prohibits federal funding to be used to support abortion-related care through this program (other than in the case of rape or incest or to protect the life of the woman).

⁵³ Guttmacher Institute, *Next Steps for America’s Family Planning Program: Levering the Potential of Medicaid and Title X in an Evolving Health Care System*.

⁵⁴ Institute of Medicine, *A Review of the HHS Family Planning Program: Mission, Management, and Measurement of Results* (2009).

⁵⁵ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 1 (Feb. 19, 2011) (Roll Call No. 147).

⁵⁶ See, e.g., Planned Parenthood Federation of America, *Annual Report: 2009-2010* (online at http://issuu.com/actionfund/docs/ppfa_financials_2010_122711_web_vf?mode=window&viewMode=doublePage) (accessed Aug. 31, 2012).

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

Like funding for Title X, funding for Planned Parenthood was terminated in H.R. 1. In addition, the House voted two other times to ban federal support for Planned Parenthood.⁶⁰

Votes Undermining Medicare and Medicaid

Medicare and Medicaid are two of the most important sources of health care for women in America. More than 24 million women depend on Medicare for their health insurance, making women the majority of Medicare beneficiaries, and they rely on the Medicare program for twice as long as men.⁶¹ More than 21 million women – 70% of adult beneficiaries – and more than 30 million children rely on Medicaid for their health care needs. Medicaid pays for more than 40% of the births in the United States;⁶² it is also an important source of coverage for elderly and disabled women, paying for 40% of nursing home care across the country.⁶³

The Republican budget drafted by Rep. Ryan and passed twice by House Republicans eviscerates both Medicare and Medicaid. The Ryan budget ends the basic Medicare guarantee of benefits and affordability and instead gives Medicare beneficiaries a voucher with which they can attempt to purchase private health insurance or buy back into government-run Medicare (without protecting beneficiaries from any increased cost to do so). The Ryan budget does not provide any guarantee that private insurers would provide the same benefits as traditional Medicare, and it does not guarantee that seniors' doctors will continue to accept their insurance. The Congressional Budget Office found that the Ryan budget dramatically shifts costs to seniors, costing beneficiaries \$6,400 more per year by 2022.⁶⁴

The Ryan budget also makes extreme changes to the Medicaid program, cutting the programs current funding by \$800 billion over the next decade, turning it into a block grant program that would allow states to cut or eliminate many types of health services

⁶⁰ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Pence (IN) Amendment No. 11 to H.R. 1 (Feb. 18, 2011) (Roll Call No. 93); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.R. 1 (Feb. 19, 2011) (Roll Call No. 147); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Final Passage of H.Con. Res. 36 (Apr. 11, 2011) (Roll Call No. 271).

⁶¹ National Women's Law Center, *The Importance of Medicare for Women* (Aug. 29, 2012).

⁶² Kaiser Family Foundation, *Medicaid's Role for Women Across the Lifespan: Current Issues and the Impact Of The Affordable Care Act* (Jan. 2012) and Kaiser Family Foundation, *5 Key Questions and Answers About Medicaid* (May 2012).

⁶³ Kaiser Family Foundation, *Medicaid's Role for Women Across the Lifespan: Current Issues and the Impact Of The Affordable Care Act* (Jan. 2012) and Kaiser Family Foundation, *5 Key Questions and Answers About Medicaid* (May 2012).

⁶⁴ Congressional Budget Office, *The Long-Term Analysis of a Budget Proposal by Chairman Paul Ryan*, (Apr. 5, 2011).

In addition to voting twice for the Ryan budget, House Republicans also rejected a Democratic amendment that would have preserved Medicare.⁶⁵ And their votes to repeal or defund the Affordable Care Act in its entirety would also weaken Medicare and Medicaid. This repeal takes away key new Medicare benefits like drug discounts in the Medicare Part D donut hole and new preventive care benefits, it reduces the solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund, and it repeals \$640 billion of new Medicaid funding from the Affordable Care Act over the next ten years.

Votes Increasing Toxic Mercury Pollution

The House has voted 14 times to undermine laws and EPA regulations designed to protect pregnant women and women of child-bearing age from exposure to mercury.

Mercury is a potent neurotoxin that poses particular risks to the brain and nervous system of unborn children.⁶⁶ The National Academy of Sciences has stated that prenatal mercury exposure has “the potential to cause irreversible damage to the developing central nervous system.”⁶⁷ As a result, EPA and FDA advise that pregnant women and women of childbearing age in particular reduce their exposure to toxic mercury.

EPA has recently taken action to reduce several of the largest sources of mercury exposure in the environment. In 2010 and 2011, EPA finalized the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) to reduce power plant emissions of mercury,⁶⁸ finalized rules to reduce emissions of mercury and other toxic pollutants from cement plants,⁶⁹ and proposed revised standards to cut mercury emissions from solid waste incinerators and industrial boilers,⁷⁰ The House has voted to stop all of these regulations.

In February 2011, during the debate on the FY2011 appropriations, Rep. John Carter (R-TX) offered an amendment to block EPA from spending any money to implement or

⁶⁵ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.Con.Res.34, (Apr. 15, 2011) (Roll Call No. 277); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.Con.Res.112, (Mar. 29, 2012) (Roll Call No. 151); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.AMDT.1004, Van Hollen Substitute Amendment (Mar. 29, 2012) (Roll Call No. 150).

⁶⁶ National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, *Toxicological Effects of Methylmercury* (2000).

⁶⁷ National Academy of Sciences, *Toxicological Effects of Methylmercury* (2000) at 17.

⁶⁸ U.S. EPA, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Coal and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units and Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional, and Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*, 77 Fed. Reg. 9304-9513 (Feb. 16, 2012) (final rule) (hereinafter “Final Air Toxics Rule”).

⁶⁹ U.S. EPA, *Fact Sheet: Final Amendments to National Air Toxics Emission Standards and New Source Performance Standards for Portland Cement Manufacturing* (Aug. 9, 2010).

⁷⁰ U.S. EPA, *EPA’s Air Toxics Standards, Major and Area Source Boilers and Certain Incinerators, Overview of Changes and Impacts* (Dec. 2, 2011).

enforce the new cement plant rules. Only seven Republicans voted against this proposal.⁷¹ In September 2011, the House passed H.R. 2401, the Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation (TRAIN) Act, which stops EPA from implementing the mercury standards for power plants.⁷² The bill also rewrites the standards that EPA must apply in any regulation reducing mercury and other toxic emissions from power plants, making them less protective of public health.⁷³ During the debate on the bill, House Republicans rejected an amendment by Rep. Capps (D-CA) that would have required an analysis of the birth and developmental defects and increased infant mortality caused by the legislation.⁷⁴

In October 2011, the House passed H.R. 2681, the Cement Sector Regulatory Relief Act, which nullifies the cement kiln rules, prohibits EPA from finalizing new standards for at least 15 months, and changes the standards that EPA must apply in any future regulation reducing mercury and other toxic emissions from cement plants, making them less protective of public health.⁷⁵ Republicans defeated an amendment by Rep. Waxman to prevent any delay in reducing emissions from cement plants that are harming brain development or causing learning disabilities in infants or children.⁷⁶ House Republicans also defeated several other amendments to this legislation that would have helped protect women and children from exposure to mercury or inform them of the risks.⁷⁷ Only one Republican

⁷¹ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.Amdt.88, Carter Amendment No. 165 to H.R. 1 (Feb. 17, 2011) (Roll Call No. 86).

⁷² U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R. 2401 (Sept. 23, 2011) (Roll Call No. 741). U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.Amdt.799, Whitfield Amendment to H.R. 2401 (Sept. 23, 2011) (Roll Call No. 737).

⁷³ Since 1990, EPA has set numeric emissions limits under section 112 of the Clean Air Act on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis for more than 100 industrial source categories. This approach has been a major success, reducing emissions of carcinogens and other highly toxic chemicals by 1.7 million tons each year. H.R. 2401 would effectively rewrite section 112 for power plants to require EPA to select the regulatory option that is least burdensome to industry, even if another option is feasible, cost-effective, and offers better public health protections. The bill also abandons the proven pollutant-by-pollutant approach in favor of an untried methodology that would require EPA to make subjective decisions about whether emitting more mercury but less lead is better or worse for public health than the reverse. These statutory changes are unlikely to be workable and guarantee years of litigation.

⁷⁴ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.Amdt.793, Capps Amendment No. 4 to H.R. 2401 (Sept. 23, 2011) (Roll Call No. 731).

⁷⁵ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R. 2681 (Oct. 6, 2011) (Roll Call No. 764); H.R. 2681 would effectively rewrite section 112 for cement plants. See *supra* note 25.

⁷⁶ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.Amdt.802, Waxman Amendment No. 11 to H.R. 2681 (Oct. 5, 2011) (Roll Call No. 747).

⁷⁷ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.Amdt. 808, Pallone Amendment H.R. 2681 (Oct. 6, 2011) (Roll Call No. 753); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.Amdt. 805, Schakowsky Amendment H.R. 2681 (Oct. 6, 2011) (Roll Call No. 750); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.Amdt. 812, Welch Amendment H.R. 2681 (Oct. 6, 2011) (Roll Call No. 757)

supported an amendment to prevent delays in reducing toxic emissions from cement kilns located within five miles of a school, day care center, playground, or hospital.⁷⁸

In October 2011, the House also passed H.R. 2250, the EPA Regulatory Relief Act, which would nullify the boiler and incinerator mercury rules and prohibit EPA from finalizing new standards for at least 15 months after enactment.⁷⁹ The legislation changes the standards that EPA must apply in any future regulation reducing mercury and other toxic emissions from incinerators and boilers, making them less protective of public health.⁸⁰ During the debate on H.R. 2250, Rep. Waxman offered an amendment to prevent any delay in reducing toxic mercury emissions from waste incinerators and industrial boilers at large chemical and manufacturing facilities if their emissions are harming brain development or causing learning disabilities in infants or children. This amendment was defeated, with Republican members voting 228 to 2 in opposition.⁸¹ House Republicans rejected several other amendments that would have protected pregnant women and women of childbearing age from mercury exposure and even rejected congressional findings regarding the risks from mercury exposure.⁸²

Conclusion

There has been a long bipartisan tradition of congressional support for programs important to women, such as family planning, protecting women from domestic violence, providing nutrition assistance to needy families, and reducing emissions that endanger pregnant women. Unfortunately, this bipartisan consensus has vanished in the Republican-controlled House this Congress.

House Republicans voted 55 times for anti-women policies, including policies that repeal coverage of preventive services for women, allow health insurers to discriminate against women by charging higher rates and denying coverage, impede women's access to reproductive health services, and slash nutrition assistance. Since Republicans took control of the House of Representatives in January 2011, they have averaged more than one anti-women vote every week the House has been in session. This may make the House of Representatives in the 112th Congress the most anti-women House in modern history.

⁷⁸ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Motion to Recommit H.R. 2681 (Oct. 6, 2011) (Roll Call No. 763).

⁷⁹ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Passage of H.R. 2250 (Oct. 13, 2011) (Roll Call No. 791).

⁸⁰ H.R. 2250 would effectively rewrite sections 112 (for boilers) and 129 (for incinerators). See *supra* note 30.

⁸¹ U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.Amdt.820, Waxman Amendment No. 9 to H.R. 2250 (Oct. 6, 2011) (Roll Call No. 766).

⁸² U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.Amdt.829, Schakowsky Amendment No. 1 to H.R. 2250 (Oct. 11, 2011) (Roll Call No. 776); U.S. House of Representatives, Roll Call Vote on Agreeing to H.Amdt.824, Doyle Amendment No. 4 to H.R. 2250 (Oct. 6, 2011) (Roll Call No. 770); also add H. Amdt. 31

Appendix: Anti-Women Votes in the U.S. House of Representatives
(112th Congress)

Date	Bill	Sponsor	Action	Description	Result
1/19/11	H.R. 2, Repealing the Job-Killing Health Care Law Act	Cantor	Final Passage	Repeals Affordable Care Act provisions protecting women from health insurance discrimination and repeals preventive care benefits for women.	Passed
2/17/11	H.R. 1, FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Appropriations Bill	Carter	H. Amdt.88	Blocks EPA regulations protecting pregnant women from exposure to mercury pollution.	Passed
2/18/11	H.R. 1, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011	Pence	H.Amdt.95	Blocks federal funding for Planned Parenthood.	Passed
2/18/11	H.R. 1, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011	Rehberg	H.Amdt.102	Eliminates funding to pay for implementation of Affordable Care Act provisions preventing women from health insurance discrimination.	Passed
2/18/11	H.R. 1, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011	King	H.Amdt.104	Eliminates funding to pay for implementation of Affordable Care Act provisions preventing women from health insurance discrimination.	Passed
2/18/11	H.R. 1, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011	King	H.Amdt.105	Eliminates funding to pay for implementation of Affordable Care Act provisions preventing women from health insurance discrimination.	Passed
2/18/11	H.R. 1, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011	Gardner	H.Amdt.138	Eliminates funding to pay for implementation of Affordable Care Act provisions preventing women from health insurance discrimination.	Passed
2/19/11	H.R. 1, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011	Burgess	H.Amdt.161	Eliminates funding to pay for implementation of Affordable Care Act provisions preventing women from health insurance discrimination.	Passed
2/19/11	H.R. 1, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011	Pitts	H.Amdt.165	Eliminates funding to pay for implementation of Affordable Care Act provisions preventing women from health insurance discrimination.	Passed
2/19/11	H.R. 1, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011	Rogers	Final Passage	Allows health insurance companies to discriminate against women, cuts women's access to preventive care, restricts access to legal abortion, cuts key nutrition programs for women, blocks access to reproductive and maternal care services, undermines Medicare and	Passed

				Medicaid, weakens environmental laws that protect pregnant women.	
4/13/11	H.R. 1217, To repeal the Prevention and Public Health Fund.	Loebsack	Motion to Recommit	Preserves preventive care benefits for women under Medicare.	Failed
4/13/11	H.R. 1217, To repeal the Prevention and Public Health Fund.	Pitts	Final Passage	Repeals the Prevention and Public Health Fund, which promotes health care initiatives important for women.	Passed
4/14/11	H.R. 1473, Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011	Rogers	Final Passage	Cuts nutrition programs for women and families.	Passed
4/14/11	H.Con.Res 35, Directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1473.	Rodney	Final Passage	Blocks funding to implement Affordable Care Act provisions protecting women from health insurance discrimination.	Passed
4/14/11	H.CON.RES.36, Directing the Clerk of the House to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1473	Black	Final Passage	Blocks federal funding for Planned Parenthood.	Agreed
4/15/11	H.Con.Res.34, The Ryan Budget	Ryan	Final Passage	Allows health insurance companies to discriminate against women, cuts women's access to preventive care, restricts access to legal abortion, cuts key nutrition programs for women, blocks access to reproductive and maternal care services, undermines the Medicare and Medicaid programs, weakens environmental laws that protect pregnant women.	Passed
5/3/11	H.R. 1213, To repeal mandatory funding provided to States in the PPACA to establish American Health Benefit Exchanges	Boswell	Motion to Recommit	Requires insurers to disclose any health insurance discrimination against individuals with pre-existing conditions.	Failed
5/3/11	H.R. 1213, To repeal mandatory funding provided to States in the PPACA to establish American Health Benefit	Upton	Final Passage	Eliminates funding to pay for implementation of Affordable Care Act provisions preventing women from health insurance discrimination.	Passed

	Exchanges				
5/4/11	H.R. 3, No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act	Speier	Motion to Recommit	Ensures the privacy of the medical records of women seeking to terminate a pregnancy that resulted from rape or incest.	Passed
5/4/11	H.R. 3, No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act	Smith (NJ)	Final Passage	Prohibits private insurance companies from offering abortion coverage as part of any health plan that insures small businesses or individual beneficiaries that receive federal subsidies to pay for coverage, even if the businesses or women pay separately for the abortion coverage.	Passed
5/25/11	H.R. 1216, To amend the Public Health Service Act to convert funding for graduate medical education in qualified teaching health centers from direct appropriations to an authorization of appropriations	Foxx	Amendment	Prohibits federal funds from being used to train graduate medical students in providing abortions.	Passed
5/25/11	H.R. 1216, To amend the Public Health Service Act to convert funding for graduate medical education in qualified teaching health centers from direct appropriations to an authorization of appropriations	Guthrie	Final Passage	Prohibits federal funds from being used to train graduate medical students in providing abortions.	Passed
5/25/11	H.R. 1540, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012	Jackson Lee	H.Amdt.314	Requires Department of Defense outreach to women-owned businesses during the procurement process.	Failed
6/16/11	H.R. 2112, Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012	King	Amendment	Prohibits the Department of Agriculture from using funds on mifepristone, an emergency contraceptive.	Agreed

6/16/11	H.R. 2112, Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012	Kingston	Final Passage	Prohibits the Department of Agriculture from using funds on mifepristone, an emergency contraceptive.	Passed
7/19/11	H.R. 2560, Cut, Cap, and Balance Act of 2011	Chaffetz	Final Passage	Establishes new budget rules that would result in cuts to key nutrition programs for women.	Passed
9/23/11	H.R. 2401, Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation Act of 2011	Welch	H.Amdt.790	Seeks an analysis of the health risks to pregnant women and others from exposure to mercury.	Failed
9/23/11	H.R. 2401, Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation	Capps	H.Amdt.793	Requires an analysis of birth and developmental defects and infant mortality caused by pollution exposure resulting from delay of EPA mercury regulations	Failed
9/23/11	H.R. 2401, Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation	Whitfield	H.Amdt.799	Nullifies EPA regulations protecting pregnant women and women of child- bearing age from exposure to mercury.	Passed
9/23/11	H.R. 2401, Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation	Whitfield	Final Passage	Nullifies EPA regulations protecting pregnant women and women of child- bearing age from exposure to mercury.	Passed
10/5/11	H.R. 2681, Cement Sector Regulatory Act	Waxman	H.Amdt.802	Prevents delays of EPA regulations protecting pregnant women and women of child-bearing age from exposure to mercury.	Failed
10/5/11	H.R. 2681, Cement Sector Regulatory Act	Pallone	H.Amdt.808	Prevents delays of EPA regulations protecting pregnant women and women of child-bearing age from exposure to mercury.	Failed
10/6/11	H.R. 2681, Cement Sector Regulatory Act	Schakowsky	H.Amdt.805	Adds congressional finding that mercury is a potent neurotoxin that can damage infant brain development.	Passed
10/6/11	H.R. 2681, Cement Sector Regulatory Act	Capps	Motion to Recommit	Prevents delays of EPA regulations protecting pregnant women and women of child-bearing age from exposure to mercury.	Failed

10/6/11	H.R. 2681, Cement Sector Regulatory Act	Sullivan	Final Passage	Delays EPA regulations protecting pregnant women and women of child-bearing age from exposure to mercury.	Passed
10/6/11	H.R. 2250, EPA Regulatory Relief Act	Waxman	H.Amdt.820	Prevents delays of EPA regulations protecting pregnant women and women of child-bearing age from exposure to mercury.	Failed
10/11/11	H.R. 2250, EPA Regulatory Relief Act	Schakowsky	H.Amdt.829	Adds finding that mercury is a potent neurotoxin that can damage brain development in infants	Failed
10/13/11	H.R. 358, Protect Life Act	Capps	Motion to Recommit	Preserves requirements that hospitals provide emergency abortions to women whose lives are in danger or transfer them to hospitals that will.	Failed
10/13/11	H.R. 358, Protect Life Act	Pitts	Final Passage	Prohibits private insurance companies from offering abortion coverage as part of any health plan that insures small businesses or individual beneficiaries that receive federal subsidies to pay for coverage, even if the businesses or women pay separately for the abortion coverage; overturns requirements that hospitals provide emergency abortions to women whose lives are in danger or transfer them to hospitals that will.	Passed
10/13/11	H.R. 2250, EPA Regulatory Relief Act	Castor	Motion to Recommit	Prevents delays of EPA regulations protecting pregnant women and women of child-bearing age from exposure to mercury.	Failed
10/13/11	H.R. 2250, EPA Regulatory Relief Act	Griffith	Final Passage	Delays EPA regulations protecting pregnant women and women of child-bearing age from exposure to mercury.	Passed
3/22/12	H.R. 5, Protecting Access to Healthcare Act	Loeb sack	Motion to Recommit	Preserves basic Medicare and Medicaid program guarantees.	Failed
3/29/12	H.CON.RES. 112, Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2013 (Ryan Budget)	Van Hollen	Amendment	Maintains protections for women from health insurance discrimination and maintains basic Medicare and Medicaid guarantees.	Failed

3/29/12	H.CON.RES. 112, Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2013 (Ryan Budget)	Ryan	Final Passage	Allows health insurance companies to discriminate against women, cuts women's access to preventive care, restricts access to legal abortion, cuts key nutrition programs for women, blocks access to reproductive and maternal care services, undermines the Medicare and Medicaid programs.	Agreed
4/27/12	H.R. 4628, Interest Rate Reduction Act	Capps	Motion to Recommit	Preserves important preventive care benefits for women, including contraception, mammograms, and cervical cancer screenings.	Failed
4/27/12	H.R. 4628, Interest Rate Reduction Act	Biggert	Final Passage	Repeals the Prevention and Public Health Fund, which promotes health care initiatives important for women.	Agreed
5/9/12	H.R. 5326, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013	Johnson	Amendment	Increases funds for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by \$7.1 million.	Failed
5/9/12	H.R. 5326, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013	Blackburn	Amendment	Blocks funding for legal defense of Affordable Care Act provisions protecting women from health insurance decimation.	Agreed
5/10/12	H.R. 5652, Sequester Replacement Reconciliation Act of 2012	Ryan	Final Passage	Cuts women's access to preventive care, cuts key nutrition programs for women, undermines Medicare and Medicaid.	Agreed
5/10/12	H.R. 5326, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013	Nadler	Motion to Recommit	Increases Violence Against Women Act's grant funding by \$20 million.	Failed
5/16/12	H.R. 4970, Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2012	Moore	Motion to Recommit	Preserves confidentiality protections for victims of domestic violence.	Failed
5/16/12	H.R. 4970, Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2012	Adams	Final Passage	Excludes protections for Native American, gay, lesbian and transgender, and immigrant women; places new restriction on citizenship petitions of, foreign born women (even if they are legal residents) who are victims of domestic violence.	Agreed

5/31/12	H.Res.667, Paycheck Fairness Act	Nugent	On ordering the previous question	Prevents the House from debating on and voting on the Paycheck Fairness Act.	Passed
7/11/12	H.R. 6079, Repeal of Obamacare Act	Cantor	Final Passage	Repeals Affordable Care Act provisions preventing women from health insurance discrimination and repeals preventive care benefits for women.	Agree
7/26/12	H.R. 4078, Red Tape Reduction and Small Business Job Creation Act	Richardson	H.Amdt.1454	Allows Affordable Care Act protections for women against health insurance discrimination to go into effect.	Failed